

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
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Volume XXXV.....No. 130

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—  
THE LANCER.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—PRO-  
FUGO.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY  
ENTERTAINMENT.FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—THE DRAMA  
OF ROYAL BLAS.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and  
22d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-  
ner Third st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF MO-  
QUITY.BOVEY THEATRE, BOWERY.—TWENTY YEARS DEAD-  
LIVING PICTURES—JEMO JEM.ROOTH'S THEATRE, 22d st. between 5th and 6th avs.—  
SCHOOL OF REFORM—AMONG THE REBELS.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
GOLDEN RULES.THEATRE COMIQUE, 814 Broadway.—COMIO VOCAL-  
IST, NEGRO ACTS, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIO  
VOCALIST, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th  
st.—BRANT'S MINSTRELS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 338 Broadway.—ETHIO-  
PIAN MINSTRELS, &c.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—  
BLACK STATE.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MIN-  
STRELS—FIFTH WARD WHISKY RAIDERS, &c.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av. between 5th and  
6th sts.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, May 10, 1870.

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"GIRDING THE EARTH" BY ELECTRICITY.—We publish a telegram which was forwarded from Calcutta, India, under date of the 28th of April, and printed and published in London at eleven o'clock in the forenoon the same day. "Puck's" work accomplished.

GOOD FOR PHILADELPHIA.—It appears that the Philadelphia Southern Steamship line (five steamers) cleared during the last twelve months, over all expenses, some sixty thousand dollars. This is not much, but over all expenses, and on the right side of the ledger, it is encouraging.

A FIZZLE.—Senator Saulsbury's "white man's party" movement in Delaware. A meeting was called at Dover to organize the party, but the white men of Delaware, not being frightened by "the niggers," failed to respond. "The jig's up," as they say in Jersey, and the fifteenth amendment is the ticket.

IN GREAT TRIBULATION.—The outside factions of the "young democracy." The grapes are high and sour, but still these young foxes would like to get into the vineyard; but they are puzzled how to climb the fence or break it down. In demanding too much they have lost what they had, and they are in a bad way.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.—The final preliminaries for the opening of the exciting contest between the American yacht Sappho and the English yacht Cambria, induced a spirited muster of yachtsmen at Cowes, England, yesterday. The yachts were to start at seven o'clock this morning. The weather remained fine last night, with promise of "plenty of wind," just as yachtsmen love to have it.

THEY HAD TO COME DOWN.—Judgment has just been given against a railroad in a case of interest to all travellers on yearly tickets. A traveller purchased a ticket that entitled him to a hundred rides. He paid, therefore, for one hundred rides; but when he had taken fifty rides he lost his ticket, which was the only evidence he had of having paid his money. The railroad company tried to take advantage of his loss by compelling him to pay again, and he used for so much money as would pay for the fifty rides yet due, and the railroad company had to come down. Railroads, therefore, have not everything their own way.

## The Plebiscite—An Imperial Triumph.

This morning we publish the latest returns of the vote on the plebiscite. Our telegraphic columns, so far as they relate to France, are rich, racy and full of suggestion. Sunday, as we had taught our readers to expect, was a big day in France—big, not in special centres only, but all over. It was, in truth, a political day. Frenchmen left their homes on Sunday morning, not for the purpose of worshipping God, but for the purpose of deciding under what immediate conditions they were to live. The question to be decided by a "Yes" or "No" was one which came to every man's door and almost to every man's heart. It was, in some respects, a life or death question. How it was Frenchmen knew. Altogether contented they might not be. But how to make it better or what was to be their immediate future Frenchmen could not tell. To halt between two opinions they were not permitted. "Yes" or "No" limited their liberty. Napoleon and his rule, or somebody else and his rule, or, rather, things as they were and things as they might be, marked the question of the moment. With the facts before us we have no choice but to say that the French people have decided wisely and well. They have preferred the known to the unknown, the certain to the uncertain, Napoleon the Third to anarchy.

As our readers know, we have never doubted the result of the plebiscite. That Napoleon was again to win all our readers were taught to believe. We did so write, not because we cared especially for Napoleon or because we specially disliked his enemies, but because we looked at facts and could not be mistaken in their meaning. The ground we did take stands firm to-day, and facts now before our readers justify our position. On Sunday morning we said that some eight or nine millions of persons all over might vote, but at least two-thirds of that number would go for the Emperor. It now appears that some nine millions did vote, and that more than two-thirds voted in favor of the plebiscite, and, of course, in favor of the present régime. Over seven millions have said "Yes." Not two millions have said "No." If this does not mean a Napoleonic triumph we know not what could constitute the same. From the antecedents of the Emperor, and considering the wonderful and far-reaching power which he now can wield, we felt convinced that he knew what he was doing, and that what he was doing he was doing deliberately and with no uncertain knowledge of the result.

In such shape facts are before us and in such shape we must accept them. Napoleon the Third a fourth time is proclaimed the elect of France, and by a majority so overwhelming that his enemies inside as well as outside of the empire must feel that opposition is vain and useless. The large cities, so far as we know the facts, have voted "No." But this is only what was to be expected. Cities like Paris and Marseilles and Lyons are the hotbeds of disaffection, of discontent, of rebellion. But in France, as in Great Britain and as in the United States, the conservatism of the rural districts qualifies or checks the radicalism of the cities. In the cities and the larger towns the Emperor has lost, but in the rural districts and among the peasantry the Emperor has won. Seven millions or eight millions against two make matters plain and constitute a great victory. Cable telegrams dated in Paris at midnight report that barricades had been thrown up at one point in the city during the evening yesterday. It is also reported that their defenders had been charged by the troops. Otherwise the city remained quiet and in "order."

The question has been raised in more quarters than one as to how far France can vote without restraint or compulsion. Let any one look at the vote of the navy or the vote of certain military headquarters and he will find it difficult to say that liberty has been denied the people at the polling booths. We cannot deny that the vote has been managed more in the interest of the Emperor than in the interest of his enemies; for every official in every city, in every township, in every village, from the highest to the lowest, is more or less a creature of the empire. But while we make this admission we cannot deny—no one can deny—that proof is wanted to convince either of restraint or of compulsion. The Emperor desires to rule as the elected chief of his people, not as a usurper. His ambition goes beyond himself. He thinks of his son and of his dynasty. On this last occasion, therefore, unless we greatly mistake, it will be found that the Emperor has tested France to the core, and that he has now good reason to take it for granted that France is with him and with his family. The French people, who are naturally fond of show, especially of that kind of show which comes of military success, have not forgotten the first empire, or the First Consul, or the Bonaparte name. A Bonaparte once saved them and, for a time, gave them glory; such glory as no people have enjoyed in many centuries, and in spite of many faults and many failures the name of Bonaparte is dear to the unsophisticated heart of France. That heart beats in the country, not in the city; hence the Napoleonic triumph.

It is our opinion that this vote will establish the peace of Europe and of the world, and that, if only the life of the Emperor is spared, it will give a powerful impulse to everything that constitutes modern progress. French malcontents will find themselves more impotent, and Frenchmen, in consequence, will enjoy more liberty. The crowning of the edifice will not be found incompatible with the improvement of waste land, with the multiplication of railroads and telegraphs, with the extension of commercial relationships, with the communication of noble and generous impulses to Europe, with the hastening on of the unification of mankind. Napoleon, like ourselves, has faith in progress. If he is spared, and if he uses this fresh victory wisely, he may lay the foundations of a dynasty which will long be a blessing and which will long defy its enemies. History may yet be compelled to give Napoleon the Third a grander place than that of Augustus Cæsar.

LATEST PENIAN NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—That the Penian meeting in that city was a great success. As to what it was for, where they are going and how they are to get there, we have no information.

## What is a Nation Without a Navy?

The aim of every civilized nation is greatness and a desire to outstrip other nations in power. In this respect nations differ but little from individuals, who, no matter how comfortable and happy they may be on comparatively small means, are never satisfied until they are on an equality if not ahead of the society around them. When a nation has made itself great in commerce, in railroads, in public buildings, in literature, and in the arts, it has the elements of strength; but if it has no military or naval power, it cannot be respected like other nations of equal pretensions. Its citizens having amassed wealth flock to foreign parts, as ours do now to the continent of Europe, to spend among strangers a portion of the money they have accumulated. Although they may be treated with courtesy, on account of their wealth, they find that there is a certain kind of deference they do not receive—viz., that accorded to representatives of a nation not powerful only on account of the elements above mentioned, but on account of its fighting or aggressive power, which will always command respect in all parts of the world.

Whatever may be our military power—and we have had proof of its greatness—it does not extend beyond our own shores. It is manifest that our power is more than ample to protect us from invasion, and we know that any foe would but leave their bones to bleach upon our shores. This fact is not, however, felt beyond the limits of our own country. Foreigners abroad see nothing that indicates the actual power of the United States. They get sight of our national vessels so seldom that they naturally infer that we are no naval power at all, and judge that, no matter how large an army we can raise, it would be of little utility against any other country without a navy to cover and protect it. Mexico can raise large armies, yet what nation respects or fears her, for she has no navy? What would the army of England be without her navy? No one would fear it. What hordes of soldiers the Chinese and Japanese can raise, yet who fears them? And how easily a few heavy ships of the European Powers keep the naturally lawless authorities of those nations in subjection. While the flag of England or of France is in sight on those Asiatic coasts there is no fear of an outrage being committed on the subjects of either Power, while the prestige of their armies carries no weight whatever, because it is known that they cannot reach those shores without great trouble and vast expense, and would then be opposed by immensely superior numbers.

It is, then, after all, a navy that indicates the power of a nation abroad. No nation can be great that is not powerful in commerce, agriculture, railroads, literature and the arts, for in all these lie the resources from which a large navy springs. We have all these resources, but yet we are not a powerful nation in the actual meaning of the term; for we have not the quality of self-protection. We cannot at a moment's notice redress an injury or demand reparation for an injustice to our citizens who may be oppressed abroad. We have resources which in time would enable us to take measures to redeem our honor, but it would require so long to do it that the merit would all be lost. In the meantime we should suffer in the estimation of the world as a man would in the estimation of society who spends a year practising with a pistol before challenging a person for a palpable insult.

When British subjects were imprisoned and ill-treated in Abyssinia Great Britain never stopped to count the cost. She had the power already at command, and it cost her but little more to put it in motion than to keep it lying idle, and she at once proceeded to relieve her subjects, who but for this timely aid would have fallen victims to the brutality of a savage ruler. What would the United States have done under similar circumstances? We should have talked bombshells and grapeshot, and after getting a few canal boats ready and spending a year in preparation we should have settled down to the conviction that we should not make a demand that we were not capable of enforcing. We are pretty much in that condition now. Was there ever a nation that had greater grounds of complaint against another than we have against England? She inflicted on us the greatest injury she possibly could. She destroyed our commerce and deprived us of one of the great sources of national wealth. She sent her fleets upon our coast during the rebellion to protect her subjects and to see that we complied strictly with all the laws of blockade, and that it was not like many of her own blockades, a "paper" affair. It was humiliating to us to see the heavy ships of our ancient enemy sailing in among our extemporized men-of-war, instructing us in our duties and cautioning us how we invaded any of the rights of the British lion. Here was England looking after her commerce—her great source of power. Lawless as the business was in which her commercial vessels were engaged, England was true to her traditional policy of protecting them at all hazards. They were only permitted to be molested in cases where their violation of all law was so palpable that England herself, from whom the laws emanated, could not interfere without drawing down upon herself the reproaches of all mankind. She did, however, protect and encourage her commerce in its efforts to help the rebellion, and she also brought her power to bear in protecting the rebel cruisers when they were assisting her by destroying our commerce. Had we had a navy of suitable vessels during the rebellion our commerce, which once equalled that of England, would now have been one-third greater than it was, for we should have been not only able to shut the Alabamas up in foreign ports and catch them if they ventured to emerge from their shelter, but we could have said to England "Stop this piracy or we will make reprisals on your commerce, which we have the power to do." We all know how much English merchants dread a war with this country. They are aware, from the results of the Alabama's cruise, what damage twenty such vessels could inflict upon their property if let loose upon it. They know how their manufactures would be crushed if our custom was taken from them during a three years' war, which would inflict such damage as would result in a revolution in England. But England, knowing her strength and our inability to do her injury for want of a respectable naval force, will push matters to

the verge of war without the fear of our taking any steps to vindicate our honor as a nation.

Let us, then, have a navy, and we shall see England under another character. She will willingly divide the commerce of the world with us when she finds us in a position to maintain our rights. When we are in that condition we can justly claim the title of a great nation, but that can only be when we have the necessary fighting power aloft.

## Affairs in Cuba.

Our late letters from Havana show that troubles are on the increase throughout the island of Cuba. Among the volunteers there is a growing feeling of dislike to Captain General De Rodas, and there appears an evident disposition on their part to shape the course of events throughout the country so that it shall run in channels to suit themselves. Were they satisfied they possessed the power it is questionable whether they would continue to acknowledge the supremacy of the mother country. The volunteers of Cuba at this day are as insubordinate to Spanish authority as they dare be, and as revolutionary as the Cubans who are now in rebellion in the field. They show this in their act of threatening violence to Don José M. Diaz, who has been sent from Spain to supersede the present political Governor of Havana, Lopez Roberts. The present incumbent is all that can be desired by the Havana volunteers, and hence their opposition to Diaz. Valmaseda, the particular pet of the army, it is rumored, will also be sent home, and thus a dangerous man and an ambitious aspirant for the highest post on the island will be put out of the way. The news also comes to us from our correspondent in Havana that De Rodas' position is not an enviable one, and that his stay at Puerto Principe may be rendered longer than he anticipated. Havana during his absence in the Central Department has been made the rendezvous for plotters and conspirators with objects in view, it is thought, not at all friendly to Spain, and decidedly hostile to De Rodas. The failure of the home government to effectually suppress the revolution is an experience which the volunteers now fully recognize. Possibly believing that the United States may yet secure by purchase the island of Cuba, these volunteers, actuated by mercenary motives, are now endeavoring to show their power, in order that they may put money in their purses. As their acts in the past and present have been cruel, barbarous and bloody, so their aspirations looking to the future are mean, mercenary and contemptible. It should be borne in mind, however, that the volunteers and those who endorse them are but a small minority of the natives of the island. At the beginning of the revolution they threw themselves on the side of Spain, and in ferocity they out-Spaniard the Spaniards. Seeing the weakness of the government with which they at first cast their fortunes, they now seek to embarrass it. In this they prove themselves traitors at heart, unworthy of confidence, respect or esteem. Be the day far off or near at hand, Cuba must eventually become part of this republic, and when that day arrives the Cuban people may feel assured that their rights will be duly and fully acknowledged.

SINGULAR FACTS IN REGARD TO FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.—It is not a little singular fact in regard to the present tide of foreign immigration to this country that it does not altogether flow towards the West and South, but as far up as our northeastern boundary, in Aroostook county, State of Maine. While our South Carolina papers contain reports of a convention in Columbia to facilitate foreign immigration to that State, the Maine newspapers have opened their columns to a discussion of a proposition to introduce Scandinavian immigrants under very favorable auspices into Aroostook county—the dense lumber region of the State. Verily, this is a great country! If we keep going on at the rate we have for the past few years the United States will be the abode of the flower of all the nations of the earth—Christian, Pagan, Jew, Irish, German, Japanese, Chinese, Hottentot, Scandinavian—and it will not be surprising if the lost tribes of Israel should turn up some fine morning, if a branch of them has not already reached our charitable institutions on Ward's Island.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.—To those who know General Howard and his history it sounds strangely to see from day to day the report of an investigation which seems to presume that he has misapplied government money entrusted to his keeping. All this, however, is made clear by the simple explanation that this investigation is upon charges trumped up against a good man and a good soldier by private malice, these charges having only among Congressmen the special countenance of a member whose name does not lend them strength. Howard, however, will not plead any statute of limitations.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE COMMISSIONERS in Brooklyn is a very considerate body. An injured gentleman who was arrested on Sunday night for keeping his bar open called upon them yesterday to protect him from any further interference, and the Board, with an eye probably to the fact that the outraged individual is a democratic politician of local influence, immediately resolved to request the Police Commissioners hereafter to make no arrests for violation of the law, but merely to report such cases. So the law has this terrible penalty alone attached to its violation in our sister city—if a man sells liquor on Sunday, why, the police will tell on him.

GETTING USED TO IT.—The Augusta (Georgia) *Constitutionalist* of the 1st inst. says: "Three colored men yesterday morning, armed with first class tickets from New Orleans to New York, claimed and were admitted to seats in the first class passenger coach on the outgoing eight o'clock morning train of the South Carolina railroad." The South is evidently becoming reconciled to the fifteenth amendment, and old citizens are sensibly looking after the vote of Pompey.

A HAPPY FAMILY.—The Tammany convention yesterday for the nomination of local judges. To-night the fifteen candidates for aldermen will be nominated. Let the best men be selected. Set none but "king pins" up in this democratic bowling alley.

## The Tammany Judiciary Nominations.

The Tammany Convention which met at the Wigwam yesterday to make nominations for the spring elections seemed to have been governed with a good deal of discretion by the leaders of the party who, within the walls of Tammany, wear the purple and the diadem of power. In the nominations for the additional Judges they have done well. In the postponement of the nomination of Aldermen they have done better. Precipitancy in such a case might be injurious. It is always wise to think over any action of this kind, to weigh and balance it a little, where popular opinion is in doubt as to what course may guide it at the polls. Therefore it was good policy in the Tammany directors to take time for reflection on the Aldermanic ticket. The public are somewhat anxious to know whether the old class of politicians are to be offered for their suffrages, as heretofore, or whether the several respectable citizens of good position and having some reputation for integrity to sustain, who, it is said, are willing to run if nominated, shall find a place in the democratic ticket. The democratic party is now purified. The rough but wildly ambitious parts of it have been snubbed; but it may be said that the conquest was followed up in a kindly and good natured temper, which did not preclude the return of some of the mistaken lambs to the fold. It is to be expected that Tammany will give us decent nominations for Aldermen—such names as those outside of the party lines can vote for and thus strengthen the Tammany rule. Anything less than this will hardly be endured by the public. Nothing short of it can save the supremacy of the old democracy. With time for thought, which the Convention so sagaciously resolved upon, we may hope for a good ticket, composed of reputable citizens.

The selection of names adopted yesterday at Tammany for Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and the Marine Court are unexceptionable. Mr. Hamilton W. Robinson is a lawyer of known brilliant ability. Mr. Daly, though young, has made a position for himself at the bar, which the experience of the bench, it is to be hoped, will strengthen. Mr. Larremore has not been at the head of the Board of Public Education so long without impressing the public with a sense of his capacity and his integrity. The names on the ticket for Judges of the Marine Court are not unknown in the legal walks of life, and may probably stand on a level with any candidates presented on the other tickets. We presume that the Tammany men knew what they were doing when they decided upon these names, and the people will have to take them as the best that could be offered by the democratic party which represents the ancient order.

## Vermont This Day is Called to the Rescue on Woman Suffrage.

The people of Vermont elect a convention this day which will be empowered to establish or reject certain proposed amendments to the State constitution, including woman suffrage. Each town or township elects one delegate to the convention, and only four hours are given the people in which to make their election. The Vermont ladies, we are sorry to hear, evince no great interest in their suffrage amendment. In fact, it is said they don't care a button whether it is voted up or down, but are said to be satisfied with the suffrage limited to "my old man and the boys." Still, in some parts of the State the women's rights women have been making a considerable fuss on the stump and have been stirring up the old fogies with their new sensation. It is given out that in the convention Henry Ward Beecher and George William Curtis, and perhaps Wendell Phillips and Lucy Stone will appear as advocates for the proposed woman's rights amendment. The result will be important as showing the drift of the republican party on this important question; for, though it is not made a regular party affair, the republicans will undoubtedly control the convention.

## THE PRIZE FIGHTERS AND NEW ORLEANS AUTHORITIES.

To-day will come off near New Orleans the greatest recent event among prize fighters this side the Atlantic, in the battle between Mace and Allen. From our despatch elsewhere it will be noted that the fight heroes have at last found a region that is really a land of promise for their contests—a land in which fighting is free, in which all the people sympathize with them, and in which the police is not only not adverse, but lends its aid to secure good order. Fifty policemen are detailed to keep the peace near the ring in which the gladiators are to pound one another. This has a sound of what is called the "good old times." Evidently the prize fighters should cultivate more intimate relations with Louisiana.

A BULL BY THE HORNS.—A Western paper states that Senators Dick Yates and Zach Chandler are both anxious to command the Big Horn expedition—a northwestern land speculating crusade—and maliciously asserts that "the expedition itself they care nothing about, but they must have the horn." This trifling with Senatorial dignities is very unseemly, and should not be tolerated by the respectable press. In the instances referred to it will probably appear that neither of the gentlemen named ever finds himself in a dilemma about taking any sort of a horn.

WISER THAN SOLOMON.—Here is a startling creature, called Pullman, who says openly in the pulpit that one book of the Bible is "full of lies." If this is the way the Bible is treated in the churches we can hardly wonder that it should be regarded with lessening respect in some other places. The book that the awfully truthful Pullman pushes at is the Book of Ecclesiastes, the wisest, noblest, finest piece of poetical philosophy between the covers of the wonderful volume. Solomon's words are those of the mature thinker, and Pullman's criticism is the cackling of a green gosling.

CAN A MAN BE TRIED twice for the same offence when his life is in jeopardy? It seems so. The Reverend Mr. Smyth, who took gin and milk, and thereby probably incurred great risk of syncope or something else that might have jeopardized his life, having been tried once and let off with a rebuke, has now been tried again by an informal meeting of sixty members of his congregation and declared out of the Church. This proceeding is more unorthodox than the original sin which called it forth.

## Congress—A Protective Revenue Tariff—The Educational Bureau.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, in the Senate yesterday introduced a bill to reduce taxation, as he facetiously termed it. It proposes to raise all the governmental revenue by a tariff, which, being reasonable enough to attract the numerous imports that would be required under the circumstances to support the government, shall also be high enough to protect all our manufactures. He thought that if this object was obtained direct taxation would be dispensed with; and there is no doubt of the fact. The one thing needful to free everybody but importers from paying tribute to Uncle Sam is to incorporate a securely protective tariff into a purely revenue tariff—a fusion as incongruous as the famous combination of gin and milk that went against the stomachs of a full board of Presbyterian clergymen. The Legislative Appropriation bill came up and a lengthy debate ensued on a proposition to materially reduce the appropriation for the Bureau of Education. It was stated by strong republicans during the debate that the Bureau was an unrepudiated attempt to centralize educational interests, and the proposition seems a very plausible one. It is an offshoot of the Freedmen's Bureau, and, in fact, about all that remains of that national eleemosynary concern, and it seems to be a little late to object to it on grounds of a tendency to centralization when so many other concerns that have so long flourished are open to the same objection. But the point is, nevertheless, well taken.

The members of the House did the usual full day's work yesterday with unusual rapidity. They met and immediately adjourned. General Butler, having disposed of his law business in Massachusetts, has returned to his seat, and his Reconstruction Committee are now at leisure to go on with the Georgia bill, which, with Butler's aid, they will endeavor to make more obnoxious than ever.

## The Travellers' Club of New York.

The Travellers' Club of this city had its annual dinner on Saturday evening, at the Club House, on Fifth avenue, at which about sixty members and guests enjoyed a sumptuous entertainment. There is nothing of a political, partisan or local character in this club, as its name implies, and it is established for the purpose of promoting the social and intellectual intercourse of travellers and literary men, both of our own country and those who may come from abroad. It is a noble object, and one calculated to bring together the prominent intellectual men of the world, as well as to diffuse intelligence among the people. In London the Travellers' Club has attained a position of great eminence and usefulness. Every distinguished traveller meets there with a cordial reception, and, whatever his nationality may be, he feels that he is not a stranger. He finds there a warm greeting, and is at home with congenial spirits. The Travellers' Club of New York, though in its infancy, aims at the same excellent object. The lamented Edward E. Danbar was the prime mover in the organization of the club. The Hon. Charles D. Poston has now taken his place. Among the distinguished men who are enrolled as members are Professor Louis Agassiz, Paul B. Du Chaillu, Sir Samuel Baker, of London; M. Michel Chevalier, Senator of France; Professor Raphael Pumpelly, the Rev. J. C. Fletcher, Dr. Isaac L. Hayes and others. New York is destined to become not only the centre of this republic and Continent, but of the world, and the Travellers' Club should embrace the great explorers, travellers and literary men of all countries. This is what those having control of it should aim at. This is the kind of institution the great metropolis of America should have. Our own travellers and literary men would then be able to reciprocate the hospitality extended to them abroad, and to take that prominence in the world to which they should aspire. Our citizens of prominence, influence, wealth, and particularly those of a high intellectual character, should support this admirable club and make it worthy of New York and the country.

SCHEMA YVESUS SACHEM.—It is affirmed that the Pope's late "schema" was simply another way of spelling "sachem"—a word with which our readers are, of course, very familiar. So far as a Tammany sachem is concerned, a young democrat thinks it ought to be spelled "schemer"—and a very adroit one at that.

"THE NOBLE SAVAGE."—General Sheridan's way of dealing with the "noble savage" makes him a lion among the "white folks" of Wyoming and Montana, who at the same time regard the gentle Quaker Peace Commissioners as "old grannies." Sheridan deals with the noble red man as he finds him, in his neck-lace of scalp, a most ignoble savage, while the humanitarians who denounce "Little Phil" no doubt think that every Indian is a sort of Hiawatha spouting poetry. The simple truth is, however, that these Western Indians will have to be located to work or they will be killed off.

AN UNRECONSTRUCTED FELLOW.—They had an editor lately of the Memphis *Avant-courier* who was compelled to retire by the proprietors of the paper because he would not believe in the deluge, and he says in his farewell address that he sticks to the old democratic party and that "it stands now as it stood more than fifty years ago, the steadfast advocate of the integrity of State sovereignty." This old line son of chivalry ought to join that famous Arkansas confederate who thus defined his position:—  
A rebel from the jump, boys,  
I was and still I am;  
And I won't be reconstructed,  
And I don't care a damn.

THE THIRD SUNDAY.—A GOOD REPORT.—Evidently Superintendent Jourdan has the case of Sunday rummelling well in hand and can suppress it to order. The record of arrests for last Sunday indicates a quiet, orderly, sober day—a great improvement over the two Sundays that went before it since we became subject to the new Excise law.

A LITTLE SELFISH.—It being proposed by some Cincinnati people to spend a million of dollars in building a new opera house, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks "they had better spend twice the amount in moving away from there." And go to Louisville? That would be getting out of the frying pan into the fire.